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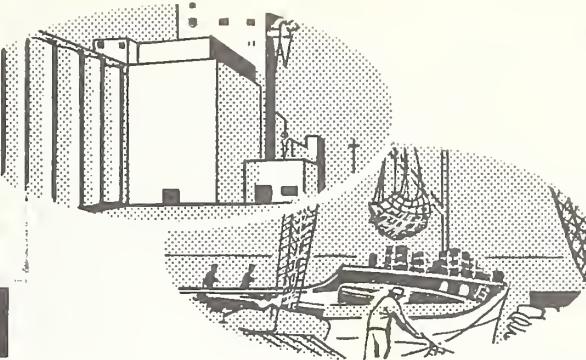
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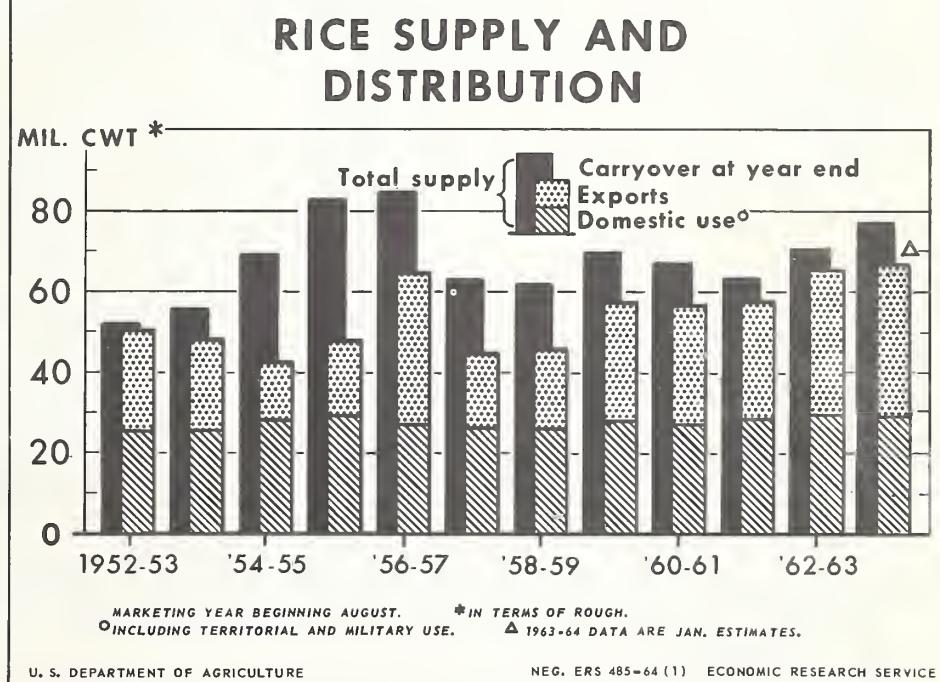
RS-8

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The rice supply in the United States for 1963-64 is estimated at 77.9 million cwt. (rough rice equivalent), substantially above any recent year and the second largest of record. Exports are expected to be heavy, possibly setting a new record, and the long-time upward trend in domestic disappearance will continue. However, despite the anticipated record total disappearance, carry-over stocks on August 1, 1964, will probably increase for the second consecutive year.

The acreage allotment for the 1964 crop, 1.8 million acres, is unchanged from 1963 as is the price support loan of \$4.71 per cwt. With a continuation of the sharply rising yields of recent years, another large crop is in prospect for 1964.



IN THIS ISSUE

Exports May Set Record

Carryover to Increase

1964 Program Announcements

Common Market Regulations Established

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Table 1.- Rice, rough equivalent: Supply and distribution,
United States, average 1957-61, annual 1960-63 1/

Item	Year beginning August				
	Average 1957-61	1960	1961	1962	1963
	Mil. <u>cwt.</u>	Mil. <u>cwt.</u>	Mil. <u>cwt.</u>	Mil. <u>cwt.</u>	Mil. <u>cwt.</u>
<u>Supply</u>					
Carryover August 1	4/	15.2	12.1	10.1	5.3
Production <u>4/</u>		50.0	54.6	54.2	66.0
Imports		.4	.3	.4	.1
Total supply		65.6	67.0	64.7	71.4
<u>Domestic disappearance</u>					
Food <u>6/</u>		20.2	19.9	22.5	22.5
Seed		2.1	2.1	2.3	2.3
Industry <u>7/</u>		4.8	4.9	4.7	4.1
Total		27.1	26.9	29.5	28.1
<u>Exports</u>					
Total disappearance		25.2	29.5	29.2	35.6
<u>Carryover July 31</u>	<u>4/</u>	52.3	56.4	58.7	63.7
Total distribution		12.3	10.1	5.3	7.7
Difference, unaccounted <u>8/</u>		64.6	66.5	64.0	71.4
		+1.0	+.5	+.7	---
		:	:	:	---

1/ Milled rice converted to rough basis at annual extraction rate.

2/ Preliminary.

3/ Projected.

4/ Data apply only to major rice producing States. Minor States (South Carolina, North Carolina, Arizona, Florida, Illinois, Tennessee and Oklahoma) account for only negligible production and data on them are generally incomplete.

5/ Raised from 39,000 cwt.

6/ Includes shipments to territories and purchases for military food use.

7/ Primarily for beer production.

8/ Results from loss, waste, the variance in conversion factors, the lack of data on other uses such as feed, the different crop years applicable to the major rice areas, and errors and inconsistencies in data from the different reporting sources.

- - - - -
THE RICE SITUATION
- - - - -

Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, January 15, 1964

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SUMMARY

A record large rice crop and some uncertainty in the export outlook are the dominant features in the 1963-64 rice situation. However, exports are expected to exceed the high level of a year ago and possibly may set a new record of 38 million cwt. Domestic demand for rice in 1963-64 is expected to continue its upward trend and may total about 29.5 million cwt. Thus, total disappearance may also establish a record but probably will not be great enough to offset the large crop. As a result, carryover on August 1, 1964, will probably increase for the second consecutive year.

Production of medium grains continued to rise in 1963 while both the long and short grain crops were slightly below those of 1962. Milled rice prices during August-December 1963 showed mixed trend. The price of Bluebonnet was somewhat higher than a year earlier while the price of Nato was considerably lower. Rexoro prices were little changed from a year earlier. Prices received by farmers for rough rice during August-December 1963 averaged \$4.97 per cwt., about the same as a year ago.

Last December, the European Economic Community (EEC) agreed on rice regulations for the Common Market to go into effect on July 1, 1964. While these regulations will provide preferential treatment for European rice producers, they probably will have little effect on U. S. exports during the current marketing year.

The national acreage allotment and the national average price support rate for the 1964 rice crop are the same as those established for the 1963

crop (1.8 million acres and \$4.71 per cwt.). Growers approved marketing quotas for the 1964 rice crop in a referendum held last December 10 by a vote of 89.9 percent.

World rice production is expected to set a record in 1963-64. The world harvest, forecast in November 1963 at 154.3 million metric tons, is 1.9 million above the previous record set in 1961-62. Production in Mainland China, the world's largest rice producer but not included in the world estimate, is believed to have been smaller in 1963 than in 1962. It normally produces around 80 million tons. The harvest in India, the world's second largest producer, is much better this year than last.

World trade in rice is expected to be as heavy in calendar year 1964 as it was in 1963. During that year, trade was about the same as the 1956-60 average but was higher than either 1961 or 1962.

THE DOMESTIC RICE SITUATION

Review of 1962-63

The total supply of rice in the 1962-63 marketing year was 71.4 million cwt. (rough equivalent). This was 9 percent larger than the 1957-61 average and the largest supply since the record of 84.5 million set in 1956-57 (tables 1 and 2). The August 1, 1962, carryover totaled 5.3 million cwt., the smallest since 1953 and only about a third as large as the 5-year average beginning carryover. The Commodity Credit Corporation owned about 0.3 million cwt. of the August 1962 carryover. The 1962 rice crop was estimated at 66.0 million cwt., a record as of that time and 32 percent larger than average. Imports, always negligible, were even smaller than usual, totaling only 39,000 cwt. (rough equivalent).

Total disappearance of rice in 1962-63 was 63.7 million cwt., 22 percent larger than the 1957-61 average and the highest of record. Almost all of the increase in disappearance was due to the sharp rise in exports which totaled 35.6 million cwt., sharply above the 1957-61 average and only about 2 million cwt. below the record set in 1956-57. Use of rice for food declined slightly from the very high usage in 1961-62 but was 7 percent above the 1957-61 average. The use of rice for beer production in 1962-63 was slightly below the 5-year average, while its use for seed rose a little. Total domestic disappearance was 28.1 million cwt., about a million larger than average.

In spite of the heavy disappearance, the rice carryover increased nearly $2\frac{1}{2}$ million cwt. during 1962-63. By the end of the year it totaled 7.7 million cwt. and represented the first increase in stocks since 1955-56. Commodity Credit Corporation stocks of rice also increased, accounting for 1.8 million cwt. of the year-end total. Even with this rise, total carryover stocks were about $4\frac{1}{2}$ million cwt. smaller on July 31, 1963, than the 5-year average ending carryover.

Prices received by farmers for rough rice in 1962-63 averaged \$5.03 per cwt., 11 cents below a year earlier. This was 32 cents above the national average price support rate compared with 43 cents in 1961-62. The large 1962 crop was the major factor causing the spread to narrow.

Situation in 1963-64

Large Supply

The 1963 crop is estimated at a record 70.1 million cwt. (tables 1 and 2). The beginning carryover of 7.7 million cwt. along with this crop and an allowance for a small quantity of imports, provide a supply of 77.9 million cwt. in 1963-64. A supply of this size is 9 percent above last year's large supply and about 19 percent above the 1957-61 average.

Record Crop

This year's crop of 70.1 million cwt. is 6 percent above the previous record of 66.0 million in 1962 and 40 percent above the 1957-61 average. The larger crop this year is entirely due to higher yields since the acreage harvested was slightly less than in 1962 (table 9).

Production of Nato continues to increase, accounting for an estimated 26 mil. cwt. (37 percent) of the 1963 crop (table 8). This is sharply above production of this medium-grain variety in 1962 and about $2\frac{1}{2}$ times as large as the 1959 crop. Production of medium grains in 1963 totaled an estimated 32.5 million cwt., 5 million above 1962 and over twice as large as in 1959.

Bluebonnet, the major long-grain variety, declined further in 1963 accounting for an estimated 25 percent of the total crop compared with about 33 percent in 1959. However, production of Bluebonnet in 1963, estimated at 17.7 million cwt., is about the same as in 1959 but somewhat smaller than the intervening 3 years. Belle Patna registered a sharp increase in 1963 with production estimated at 7.8 million cwt., about 3 million larger than in 1962. Total long grain production was placed at 27.6 million cwt., a slight decline from that of 1962.

Short-grain rice production was estimated at 9.9 million cwt., down slightly from 1962 and somewhat below 1959.

Domestic Demand Increases

Total domestic disappearance in 1963-64 is expected to be about 29.5 million cwt. (rough basis), with that for food use totaling about 22.5 million (tables 1 and 2). This quantity for food use would be a moderate increase from the 21.7 million cwt. used for food in 1962-63 and would be in line with the long time upward trend. The use of rice by the brewing industry and that used for seed are both expected to be about the same in 1963-64 as in many recent years--about 4.7 million and 2.3 million cwt., respectively.

Table 2.- Rice, rough equivalent: Supply and distribution, United States, 1937-63 1/

Year	Supply				Disappearance				Balance:
	Beginning stocks	Farm production	Imports	Total supply	Domestic industry	Food industry	Seed	Total disappearance	
Average:									
1937-41	3,859	23,917	688	28,464	15,670	2,924	1,281	19,875	5,244
1942-46	1,507	30,497	70	32,074	15,435	2,830	1,715	19,980	9,598
1947-51	2,367	39,834	294	42,495	16,422	4,644	2,107	23,173	16,177
1952	2,040	48,193	350	50,583	17,750	4,577	2,575	24,902	25,122
1953	1,515	52,834	417	54,766	17,343	4,560	3,103	25,006	22,708
1954	7,546	64,193	65	71,804	18,680	5,613	2,222	26,515	14,280
1955	26,700	55,902	194	82,796	19,080	6,012	1,988	27,080	18,668
1956	34,618	49,459	386	84,463	19,170	5,088	1,735	25,993	37,548
1957	20,103	42,935	237	63,275	19,020	4,789	1,849	25,658	18,315
1958	18,169	44,760	164	63,093	18,840	4,706	2,071	25,617	19,750
1959	15,669	53,647	790	70,106	20,708	4,950	2,092	27,750	29,233
1960	12,144	54,591	288	67,023	19,917	4,908	2,119	26,944	29,474
1961	10,080	54,198	389	64,667	22,520	4,690	2,329	29,539	29,155
1962	6/	5,334	66,045	39	71,478	21,693	4,089	2,330	35,562
1963	7/	7,730	70,083	100	77,913	22,500	4,670	2,330	38,000

1/ Milled rice converted to rough basis at annual extraction rate.

2/ Data apply only to major rice producing States. Minor States (South Carolina, North Carolina, Arizona, Florida, Illinois, Tennessee and Oklahoma) account for only negligible production and data on them are generally incomplete.

3/ Includes shipments to territories and purchases for military food use.

4/ Primarily for beer production.

5/ Balancing item results from loss, waste, the variance in conversion factors, the lack of data on other uses such as feed, the different crop years applicable to the major rice areas, and errors and inconsistencies in data from the different reporting sources.

6/ Preliminary.

7/ Projected.

Exports May Set Record

Exports of rice in 1963-64 are currently estimated at 38.0 million cwt., somewhat above the 35.6 million exported last year and slightly above the record of 37.5 million set in 1956-57. Registrations for export totaled about 18.9 million cwt. (rough equivalent) from August 1, 1963 through January 13 this year, about 1.7 million above that registered for the same period in 1962. However, the export estimates are subject to some uncertainty this year. Much of this uncertainty is tied to the current status of Indonesia. Since it normally buys about 5 to 6 million cwt. (rough equivalent) from us, that country is an important element in our export market. However, a number of small importing nations have indicated an interest in obtaining rice under P.L. 480, and their combined purchases would do much to offset whatever supplies Indonesia normally receives. Another factor in the export picture is the Soviet Union and Eastern European Bloc countries. The United States recently sold about 1.5 million cwt. (rough equivalent) to the Soviet Union and there are prospects of other sales to the Soviet Bloc. The export estimate does not fully take into account this potential Soviet trade.

August-December
Exports Heavy

During August-December 1963, dollar sales of rice were at about the same level as they were a year earlier. Sales in those periods of both 1963 and 1962, however, lagged compared with 1961. Improvement is expected during the second half of the current rice marketing year.

Total exports of rice during the August-December 1963 period were about 2.5 million cwt. (milled basis) higher than the same period of 1962 due to an increase in foreign currency sales (Title I, P.L. 480). These foreign currency sales should continue high during the remainder of this rice marketing year. Credit sales under Title IV, P.L. 480, continue to develop and should add to the total commercial sales for dollars.

The outlook for calendar 1964 appears good and total exports should exceed those of 1963. In addition to the usual factors, cash sales are subject to continuation of competitive prices and the effect of the newly established Common Market rice policy.

EEC Regulations
Established

In late December, the European Economic Community (EEC) agreed on rice regulations for the Common Market to go into operation on July 1, 1964. These regulations, as established, give preferential treatment to rice-producing countries in the Market--France and Italy. However, they probably will not have a pronounced effect on U. S. exports during the current marketing year. (The regulations are discussed in the World Rice Situation portion of this report).

Year-end Stocks
to Increase

With a projected total disappearance in 1963-64 of 67.5 million cwt., the carryover of rice on August 1, 1964, will probably increase somewhat and may total about 10.4 million cwt. This would be nearly 3 million cwt. above a year earlier but would be substantially below the high levels of the mid-1950's when the carryover ranged from 15 to 35 million cwt.

Milled Rice Prices
Show Mixed Trend

Prices for No. 2 Bluebonnet, milled, at milling centers in the South during August-December 1963 were somewhat above the same period a year earlier (table 6). The price of this rice during August-December averaged from 40 cents per cwt. above a year earlier at Southwest Louisiana mills to only 15 cents above at Stuttgart. The price of No. 2 Rexoro, milled, was only slightly below year-earlier levels in both Louisiana and Texas. The price of No. 2 medium grains, mostly Nato, during August-December 1963 ranged from 30 to 40 cents below the year-earlier levels.

Rough Rice
Prices Down

The average price received by farmers for rough rice during August-December 1963 was \$4.97 per cwt., about the same as a year ago and 26 cents above the national average price support loan rate of \$4.71 per cwt. The farm price in Louisiana and Texas, during these months, was the same or very close to that of 1962 while the price in Arkansas was down somewhat. Prices received by farmers in California were about the same during October-December 1963 as a year earlier.

Price Support
Activity Rises

Price support loans and purchase agreements on 1963-crop rice totaled 4.5 million cwt. through November 1963 compared with 3.9 million cwt. of the 1962 crop a year earlier. Of the 4.5 million placed under support, 2.8 million were warehouse-stored loans and 1.6 million were farm-stored loans. Purchase agreements accounted for only 53,147 cwt.

Exports in 1962-63 by Destination and Program

The 25.2 million cwt. (milled rice equivalent) export in 1962-63 was about 1 million below the record export in 1956-57. Exports of 4.5 million cwt. to Africa were about the same as in 1961-62 and practically all of these shipments were commercial transactions (sales for dollars). Exports to Europe decreased about 1 million cwt. from the 4.4 million cwt. exported to European countries in 1961-62. Poland did not import any U. S.

rice in 1962-63. Reduced amounts were shipped to West Germany and the Netherlands primarily because these countries bought heavily near the end of the 1961-62 marketing year in anticipation of a Common Agricultural Policy being established for rice in the EEC. (Table 14 shows exports by country of destination in metric tons and table 15 shows exports to the EEC).

All of the surge in exports during 1962-63 was brought on by increased Government programming. During fiscal year 1963 (July-June 1962-63), exports of milled rice under Government-financed programs increased 4.7 million cwt. over 1961-62. Exports for foreign currency--Title I, P.L. 480--accounted for 4.5 million cwt. of this increase (table 19). Exports for dollars, while large, declined 1.0 million cwt. from the very high level of 1961-62.

India and Indonesia again took the bulk of the 12.7 million cwt. of Title I rice exported in 1962-63 (table 20). Exports to India for foreign currency totaled 6.2 million cwt. of milled rice while 5.4 million were shipped to Indonesia. The quantity shipped to India in 1962-63 was twice the amount exported a year earlier but about the same as 1960-61.

Supply and Distribution of Milled Rice

Almost all of the rice in the U. S. is milled because, except for seed, there is little if any use for rough rice. A very small portion of the rice exported is rough rice but presumably even this is mainly for seed use. The milled rice supply, beginning with 1956-57, is shown in table 3. As would be expected, the production of milled rice has been rising along with the farm production of rough rice. The supply of milled rice has also been increasing but not as rapidly as production since stocks have been declining. However, the stocks shown in table 3 are only for the milled rice held at mills, warehouses and ports and in the 6 major rice-producing States, only. They do not take account of those stocks held by distributors, packagers, food processors or brewers.

Exports account for the largest part of milled rice distribution and totaled 25.0 million cwt. in 1962-63--only 0.6 million below the record set in 1956-57. The quantity of milled rice used by breweries declined slightly in 1962-63 to about 2.9 million cwt. after averaging around 3.3 to 3.4 million cwt. for a period of years. Shipments to Territories have shown less change in recent years than is indicated in table 3. Beginning with 1959-60, rice shipments going to Hawaii and Alaska were included in the civilian food consumption category. This category is, in fact, a residual as derived by this method. Due to the lack of data (particularly on stocks) and the omissions and discrepancies in the data, any statistical error falls into the food consumption category. Thus, the somewhat erratic behavior of the per capita consumption measure should probably not be interpreted as meaningful unless the level changes over time. The small per capita consumption of rice has held stable and population growth has been the major factor in increasing the quantity of rice used for food in the United States. Rice, alone, has resisted the downward trend in per capita consumption of other cereal grains in this country.

Price Limit On Foreign
Currency Sales

A new price review policy for rice sales under Title I of Public Law 480 was put into effect by the USDA on August 29, 1963. Under the new policy, rice purchase authorizations issued under Title I will contain maximum prices at which surplus rice may be financed, as provided for in Section 11.11 of Title I regulations. The purpose of this revised policy is to prevent wide fluctuations in domestic market prices and to encourage orderly expansion of dollar markets for rice in this country and abroad.

Suppliers' sales prices will continue to be reviewed by the Office of the General Sales Manager to determine if they exceed the prevailing range of export market prices. Now, however, a sales price within such prevailing range will not be approved if it is higher than the maximum price stated in the purchase authorization, less the export payment rate applicable to the Title I sale. Maximum prices for base varieties, grades, and qualities of rice will be stated in each Title I purchase authorization. Maximum prices for other varieties, grades, and qualities meeting the requirements of the purchase authorization may be obtained from the General Sales Manager.

ANNOUNCEMENTS FOR 1964-65

Allotment and Support
Unchanged

The 1964 national rice allotment of 1.8 million acres is the same as the 1963 allotment and essentially the same as it was in 1962. It is about 10 percent larger than the minimum acreage allotment of 1.6 million acres provided by law. The 1964 national acreage allotment, less a national reserve of 200 acres, has been apportioned among the 13 States in the same proportion as for the 1963 allotment (table 12).

The national average price support for the 1964 crop is \$4.71 per cwt. of rough rice. The price support rate has been the same since 1961. The announced price support level of \$4.71 is 73.1 percent of the November 1963 rice parity price of \$6.44 per cwt. The price support range for rice, with marketing quotas in effect, was set by the Agricultural Act of 1958 at 65 to 90 percent of parity. Applications for price support on 1964-crop rice will be received through January 31, 1965. Maturity date of loans will be April 30, 1965.

In the 1964-crop referendum, held on December 10, 1963, 89.9 percent of the producers approved marketing quotas. This was considerably above the two-thirds vote required. If producers had not approved marketing quotas, the price support would have been set at 50 percent of the August 1964 parity. Based on the November 1963 parity, this would have been \$3.22 per cwt. Rice marketing

quotas have been in effect for the last 9 (1955-63) crop years. Producers approved quotas for the 1963 crop by a vote of 87.8 percent.

Individual farm marketing quotas, for farms staying within their allotments, will be the actual production from the farm acreage allotment. Producers who remain within their acreage allotments will be eligible for price support on their entire production. Growers who exceed their farm acreage allotments will be subject to a marketing quota penalty on their excess production. The penalty will be 65 percent of the parity price for rice as of June 15, 1964 and, in addition, none of their production will be eligible for price support.

Medium Grain Value
Factors Reduced

Changes from 1963 are:

1. The 1964 head rice value factors are being increased 17 cents per cwt. for class or variety Groups I, II, and III, but reduced 13 cents per cwt. for the Group IV medium grains and 3 cents per cwt. for Group V.

2. Adjustment in the schedule of premiums and discounts has established U. S. No. 2 as the base grade, has reduced the premium on No. 1 rice to 10 cents per cwt., and has increased discounts on other eligible grades by 10 cents per cwt.

The factors are based on the advance national average support rate of \$4.71 per cwt. of rough rice. These will be the final value factors for 1964-crop rice unless 65 percent of the parity price for rice at the beginning of the marketing year (Aug. 1, 1964) calls for a higher level of support.

The value factors for head rice are shown in the following table:
(The value factor for any variety of broken rice is 4 cents per pound)

Group	Rough rice class or variety	Head rice
Cents per pound		
I	Patna (except the varieties Belle Patna and Century Patna) and Rexoro (except the variety Rexark)	9.20
II	Bluebonnet, Belle Patna, Vegold, Nira, and Rexark	8.60
III	Century Patna, Toro, Fortuna, R. N., and Edith	7.60
IV	Blue Rose (including the varieties Improved Blue Rose, Greater Blue Rose, Kamrose, and Arkrose), Calrose, Gulfrose, Northrose, Lacrosse, Magnolia, Nato, Nova, Zenith (including the varieties Gold Zenith and Golden Rose), Prelude, and Lady Wright	7.10
V	Pearl, Early Prolific, Calady and other varieties	7.05

The groupings by classes or varieties are unchanged from those used in the 1963 program, except that the new variety Vegold has been added to Group II and the new varieties Nova and Northrose have been added to Group IV.

The method of computing rough rice support rates is the same as that used in the 1963 price support program. The yield (in pounds per cwt. of rough rice) of head rice is multiplied by the applicable value factor for head rice (according to class or variety). The difference between the total yield and head rice yield (in pounds per cwt. of rough rice) also is multiplied by the value factor of 4.0 cents for broken rice. Results of these two computations are added and rounded to the nearest whole cent to obtain the basic loan or purchase rate per cwt. of rough rice.

Premiums and
Discounts Adjusted

The basic support rates, as described, will be adjusted by the following premiums and discounts for U. S. grades per cwt.: No. 1, premium of 10 cents; No. 3, discount of 15 cents; No. 4, discount of 30 cents; and No. 5, discount of 50 cents. No. 2 rice will receive the basic support rate.

A reduction for location, to allow for transportation costs of moving the rough rice to an area where competitive milling facilities are available, will be made for rice produced in the following areas at the indicated rates per cwt.:

Florida, 96 cents; North Carolina and South Carolina, 92 cents; Imperial County, California, and adjacent counties in California and Arizona, \$1.02; Holt, Lewis, Lincoln, Marion, Pike, and St. Charles Counties in Missouri, and Adams County in Illinois, 62 cents; Lafayette, Little River and Miller Counties in Arkansas, McCurtain County in Oklahoma, Bowie County in Texas, and Bossier Parish in Louisiana, 25.5 cents.

Basis for Determining
Allotments and Quotas

Under provision of law, the Secretary of Agriculture is required to proclaim, not later than December 21, marketing quotas for the crop of rice to be produced in the next calendar year whenever he determines that the total supply of rice for the marketing year beginning in the current calendar year exceeds the normal supply. Based on data available in November 1963, the total supply of rice for the 1963-64 marketing year was estimated at 75.1 million cwt. as compared to a normal supply of 70.5 million cwt. In arriving at the marketing quota determination, the 75.1 million cwt. total supply estimate was based on (1) estimated carryover of about 7.7 million cwt. as of August 1, 1963, (2) a 1963 crop of approximately 67.3 million cwt., and (3) imports of 0.1 million cwt. The normal supply, estimated at 70.5 million cwt., was composed of estimated

domestic consumption and exports of 64.1 million cwt., and an allowance for carryover of 6.4 million cwt. which is 10 percent of such consumption and exports. Thus, the total supply was estimated at 106.4 percent of normal supply, or 6.4 percent above the maximum quota level.

The acreage allotment computation was also based on data available in November 1963 and the normal supply of rice for the marketing year beginning August 1, 1964, was estimated at 73.1 million cwt. At that time the carryover on August 1, 1964, was expected to be 9.6 million cwt. The national allotment is based on the need for 63.5 million cwt. of rice. On the basis of the average yield of rice for the 1959-63 period, the national allotment of 1,818,166 acres would produce this amount.

WORLD RICE SITUATION AND OUTLOOK 1/

Record World Crop

World rice production in 1963-64 (August-July), excluding Communist Asia, is forecast at a record 154.3 million metric tons of rough rice compared with 150.4 million in 1962-63, according to the first estimate of the Foreign Agricultural Service. The previous record world production, excluding Communist areas, was 152.4 million tons in 1961-62.

The estimate of last year's world production (1962-63) has been revised downward from the July 1963 estimate since the final estimate of the Indian Government reports that India's 1962-63 harvest was reduced sharply by drought.

Although Mainland China is the leading producer of rice, with a crop normally about 80 million metric tons, its production is not included in the world estimate because of the lack of reliable data on area and production. It is believed, however, that the 1963 crop of Mainland China was reduced somewhat by the severe drought in south and southwest Asia last summer and that total production was somewhat below 1962.

World rice acreage for 1963-64, excluding Communist areas, is estimated at 215 million acres compared with 219 million in 1962-63, and the 1955-59 average of 203 million. Higher yields per acre this season are expected to more than offset the effects of a 4-million acre decline in area harvested.

Asia's production is forecast at 135.2 million tons, up 3.7 million from 1962-63, and slightly below the 1961-62 record. The situation in Asia is unusual in 1963-64--while production increased in the importing countries, it declined in the countries that usually export rice. This is just the reverse of the situation a year ago.

1/ Prepared in the Grain and Feed Division, Foreign Agricultural Service.

Late rains in some nations of southeast Asia delayed planting and prevented some of the planned acreages from being planted. However, as the season progressed, rainfall became ample so that yields per acre were generally very good. In the case of India, higher yields are expected to result in increased production over 1962-63. In Thailand, Burma, and Cambodia, however, the acreage decline caused a decrease below the bumper crop of a year earlier.

The size of the rice crops of the largest producers, which also are the large importers, strongly influences the trend in world production. Two of these--India and Pakistan--are harvesting much better crops than in 1962-63, and Japan has a near-record crop.

On the other hand, production in Asia's exporting countries--always much smaller than in the importing countries--is about 2 million tons below the bumper harvest of 1962-63, although slightly more than in 1961-62, a more representative year. Offsetting these reductions are substantially larger stocks in Burma and Thailand and total exports from Asia are expected to be near the 1963 level.

Acreages gained considerably in Africa and the Middle East--notably in Egypt, Iran and Iraq. Egypt's acreage rose 16 percent--from 862,000 to 1,003,000 acres--and yields per acre increased 10 percent.

Preliminary data indicate Western Europe's 1963 rice harvest to be slightly larger than in the preceding year, but about 1 percent below the average. Floods lowered Spain's harvest and Portugal had a slight decline in acreage.

In North America, increased yields per acre in the United States resulted in an increase of 183,000 metric tons in the U.S. crop from about the same acreage as in 1962. This record 1963 U. S. crop is estimated at 3,179,000 tons compared with 2,996,000 in 1962, and the average of 2,238,000 tons. Increased U. S. production more than offset a moderate decline in Central America and a sharp drop in the Caribbean due to the October hurricane.

It is too early in the year to know the outcome of most of South America's crop. Brazil's intentions to plant more rice probably will not be fully realized because of bad weather conditions in large areas. Venezuela's acreage continued to expand; its per-acre yields were among the highest on record. Peru's acreage to be planted in February 1964 will probably be substantially above last year's, which was sharply reduced by drought. Argentina and Chile report moderate gains in acreage.

Australia is continuing to increase rice acreage, and, if per-acre yields are reasonably good, will again produce a record crop in 1963-64.

1963 World Trade Rises

Preliminary returns reveal that international trade in rice in calendar year 1963 was at the highest level since 1960, but was about equal to the average of 1956-60.

Shipments from the bumper 1962 and 1963 crops of Asia's surplus "rice bowl" countries, with the exception of Burma, were well above those of calendar year 1962. This includes the trade of Thailand, Cambodia, and Vietnam. Exports from Communist China showed an increasing trend.

Large exports from the United States and Egypt contributed, to a great extent, toward the increase in 1963 world exports.

European rice exports were below even the low level of 1962, and about three-fourths the average of 1956-60. Exports from countries of the Western Hemisphere, other than the United States, declined.

1964 Trade Outlook Good

World rice supplies available for export in calendar year 1964 should be as large as the 1963 exports. Availabilities from the 1963-64 crops of the exporting countries are at a relatively high level and the carryover into 1964 from the preceding year is above that at the beginning of 1963.

Good crops were harvested in several leading exporting countries--especially Thailand, the United States and Egypt. These should offset a decline in Burma where weather has reduced the crop.

Common Market Sets Policy

The Council of Ministers of the EEC, late in December 1963, agreed on a Common Agricultural Policy for rice. A single market for rice will be set up on July 1, 1964, in the 4 non-producing member states (Germany, Netherlands, Belgium, and Luxembourg). This will make it possible to fix a single threshold (entry) price, to establish a single CIF price (cost, insurance and freight--the delivered price of an imported commodity at the entry point), and to charge a single levy (difference between threshold and CIF prices) on imports from nonmember countries.

The common threshold price will be fixed by the EEC Council. For the first year, it will be equal to the most typical price in world markets plus 5 percent but may not be lower than \$125.00 per metric ton. During the transitional period, the 2 producing countries--Italy and France--will fix the threshold price each year for short-grain brown rice of a standard quality to be identical for all member states. Most of the rice produced in France and Italy is the short grain type. The threshold price will be fixed so that the selling price of the imported rice in the marketing center of the largest

deficit area is the same as the basic target price (minimum resale price). The threshold price for brokens will be equal to the threshold price for rice less a given percentage, which is not known at this time.

The levy on imports will be equal to the difference between the threshold price and (1) either the CIF price (if the rice is imported from outside the EEC) or (2) the price free at frontier (if it is imported from a producing member state--Italy or France). In the latter case, the difference will be reduced by a fixed amount--to insure intra-community preference. For imports of paddy rice, the levy on brown rice will be adjusted in accordance with a scale of equivalences. Where the selling price does not correspond to the free quotations on world markets on which the CIF price is based, the CIF price will be replaced by a price determined in relation to the selling price. The levy system for milled rice and for rice flour, rice groats, ground rice and rice starch will be similar to that for processed products based on cereals. It will be made up of 2 components--one variable, equal to the levy on the basic product; the other fixed, which is intended to protect the milling industry.

If the price of rice (free at frontier) from a producing-member state is higher than the threshold price in an importing-member state, the producing-state may grant a refund. To facilitate exports to nonmember countries, the member states may cover the difference between their prices and world market prices by a refund. A refund system will also be set up for broken rice, rice flour, ground rice and rice starch. Also a system of refunds to producers will be set up for broken rice used to make starch.

Each year the producing-member states (Italy and France) will fix a "basic target" price for brown rice, at the wholesale level. The price will be set for an identical standard of quality, together with a "derived target" price. This price includes allowances for transportation within the Common Market. A monthly graduated scale for the basic target price over a period of 8 consecutive months will allow for normal seasonal price adjustment. An "intervention" price (guaranteed minimum price to the producer at the wholesale level) for paddy will be fixed each year by the producing-member states; it will not be less than 4 percent nor more than 7 percent below the adjusted derived target price. Member states will be required to buy any paddy offered them at the intervention price throughout the marketing year. They will not be allowed to resell the product on terms that will prevent prices in the producing areas from being formed at or about the level of the target price in the market centers of those areas. By April 1, 1964, the Council must fix a maximum and a minimum for the basic target price. These limits will correspond to the minimum price guaranteed to producers during the previous year plus 7 percent. At the end of the transitional period, a single threshold price and a single "basic target" price for the whole Community will be fixed by the Council.

The provisions stating how the levy is to be fixed in advance, and those concerning the correction factors, the fixed amount and the safeguard

clause will be the same as those in Regulation No. 19 (cereals). The Cereals Management Committee will also be responsible for this phase.

At present, the quality differentials to be applied in the regulation, amount of milling protection, scales of equivalences, target prices, etc. are not known. The degree that third-country trade will be effected by this Common Agricultural Policy will be determined by the levels at which these unknown factors are set.

Composition of World Trade 2/

The development of new markets and maintenance of existing markets require that rice entering the trade meet changing consumer tastes. About 85 percent of world trade is in the form of machine-milled rice. An increasing, though still relatively small, proportion of this is packaged rice, either exported by the United States or by European processors. A larger share is now parboiled, which has a distinctive color and taste as well as nutritional advantages. A total of over 500,000 tons of parboiled rice is now exported by Burma, Thailand, British Guiana and other countries to meet consumer preferences in India and East Pakistan, as well as in areas such as Mauritius, Malaya and the West Indies where people of Indian origin live. The quantities traded separately as broken, paddy, and brown rice are far less than before the war. Trade in paddy is now very small--between 20-25,000 tons per year.

Brown rice accounts for only some 3 to 5 percent or 100-200,000 tons of the total; but it has recently become more important, reflecting the preferential duties maintained in the interests of the milling industries of Germany and the United Kingdom. Brokens, imported largely for mixing with higher grades before retailing, have been scarce and relatively high priced in world markets in recent years. Undoubtedly, more could be sold, if available, than the 500-600,000 tons currently marketed. The decrease in marketings is probably permanent because of improved milling techniques, the higher quality of paddy being produced, and the increasing domestic use by exporting countries of brokens for poultry feed and in distilleries.

Some special qualities of rice, such as found in the glutinous varieties, appear to be facing a shrinking demand. Thailand exports of glutinous rice, originally developed to meet consumer demand in Japan, Korea, and other areas of Northeast Asia, rose from nothing in 1950 to a peak of 186,000 tons in 1953. They have since declined to about one-half this level.

2/ Adapted from FAO Rice Report 1963, Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations, Rome.

Table 3.- Rice, milled: Supply and distribution, United States, 1956-1962

Year beginning August 1	Supply						Distribution					
	Begin- ning stocks 1/	Mill pro- duction	Imports	Total	Ending stocks 1/	Used by breweries	Exports	Shippments to Territories	Military takings 2/	Domestic use for food		
	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	Per capita	
1956	1,000 11,38	1,000 35,107	1,000 268	1,000 46,713	1,000 3,983	1,000 3,549	1,000 25,637	1,000 3,871	1,000 80	1,000 9,593	5.7	
1957	3,983	30,523	164	34,670	5,343	3,348	12,754	3,960	135	9,130	5.4	
1958	5,343	30,439	114	35,896	5,990	3,278	13,528	4,231	183	8,686	5.0	
	Beginning 50-State Basis											
1959	5,990	34,896	550	41,436	3,052	3,488	20,327	3/3,630	90	3/10,849	3/6.1	
1960	3,052	36,928	203	40,183	1,943	3,482	20,643	2,835	127	11,153	6.2	
1961	1,943	39,688	274	42,905	1,572	3,361	20,835	2,551	160	13,426	7.4	
1962	1,572	43,276	27	44,875	1,478	2,911	25,043	2,979	117	12,347	6.7	

1/ Stocks at mills, warehouses and ports in major rice-producing States, only. Do not include stocks held by distributors, packagers, food processors or brewers in any State. 2/ For military use at home and abroad. 3/ Beginning with the 1959-60 year, shipments do not include quantities to the States of Hawaii and Alaska thereby allowing these quantities to fall into domestic use for food. Population including these 2 States were used to compute per capita figures.

Table 4.- Rice: Average price received by farmers, United States, and average wholesale price at New Orleans and San Francisco, 1955-63

Year begin- ning Aug. ust	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Average
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
	Price per 100 pounds received by farmers for rough rice 1/												
1955	4.19	4.64	4.77	4.77	4.71	4.48	4.49	4.52	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.44	4.81
1956	4.29	4.56	4.75	4.61	4.65	4.68	4.91	4.98	4.88	4.91	4.91	4.90	4.86
1957	4.86	4.84	5.01	5.04	4.84	5.01	5.02	5.03	5.14	5.03	5.04	4.92	5.11
1958	4.83	4.77	4.82	4.74	4.48	4.79	4.88	4.95	4.79	5.11	5.05	4.68	
1959	4.54	4.52	4.73	4.71	4.71	4.79	4.86	4.83	4.76	4.70	4.71	4.71	4.59
1960	4.30	4.31	4.62	4.98	4.83	4.93	4.95	5.13	4.93	4.77	4.87	4.86	4.55
1961	4.71	4.91	5.20	5.39	5.30	5.39	5.48	5.70	5.60	5.48	5.26	5.08	5.14
1962 2/	4.68	4.73	5.12	5.15	5.12	5.27	5.18	5.21	5.20	5.03	5.08	5.17	5.03
1963 2/	4.97	4.92	5.01	5.01	4.92								5.02
	Wholesale price per 100 pounds (bagged) of milled Nato, U.S. No. 2 at New Orleans, f.o.b. mills 3/ 4/												
1955	9.30	8.90	8.90	9.25	9.25	9.10	8.90	8.80	8.75	8.75	8.40	8.40	8.90
1956	8.30	8.40	8.55	8.50	8.50	8.55	8.80	8.90	8.90	9.05	9.20	9.45	8.75
1957	9.40	9.35	9.45	9.55	9.60	9.65	9.75	9.90	10.00	10.00	10.00	9.75	9.70
1958	9.75	9.15	9.25	9.25	9.25	9.35	9.25	9.10	8.85	9.05	9.25	9.05	9.20
1959	8.60	8.15	8.10	8.15	8.25	8.25	8.25	8.25	8.35	8.35	8.30	8.15	8.25
1960	7.85	7.55	7.65	7.90	8.10	8.25	8.30	8.45	8.50	8.60	8.70	8.65	8.20
1961	8.35	8.55	8.85	9.00	9.25	9.55	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.60	9.30
1962	8.90	8.70	8.90	9.15	9.50	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.50	9.50	9.50	9.50	9.35
1963	9.05	8.70	8.75	8.75	8.75								
Year begin- ning Octo- ber	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Average
	Wholesale price per 100 pounds (bagged) of milled California Pearl, U.S. No. 1 at San Francisco, docks basis 3/												
1955	8.50	8.50	8.50	8.30	8.25	8.25	8.25	8.25	8.25	8.25	8.20	8.20	8.30
1956	7.80	7.75	7.75	8.00	8.00	8.10	8.10	8.10	8.10	8.10	8.10	8.10	8.00
1957	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00
1958	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.60	8.15	8.25	7.60	
1959	8.25	8.25	8.25	8.50	8.50	8.70	8.75	8.75	8.75	8.75	8.75	8.75	8.55
1960	8.75	8.75	8.75	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	8.95
1961	9.25	9.25	9.25	9.50	9.50	9.65	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.60
1962	9.75	9.75	9.75	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	9.95
1963	10.00	10.00	10.00										

1/ U.S. monthly prices are the result of weighting monthly State prices by production through July 1958. Beginning August 1958, monthly State prices are weighted by estimated sales for the month. U.S. marketing-year prices are the result of weighting State season average prices, including an allowance for unredeemed loans, by estimated marketings. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Data from Grain Division, AMS. 4/ Includes Zenith and Magnolia; mostly Zenith through July 1957; mostly Nato beginning August 1958.

Table 5.- Rice, rough: Price per 100 pounds received by farmers, by States, 1957-63 1/

1/ Monthly State prices are weighted by production through July 1958. Beginning August 1958, they are weighted by estimated sales for the month.

2/ Includes an allowance for unredeemed loan and purchase agreement deliveries valued at the average rate.

3/ Preliminary

Excludes sales through cooperatives and any adjustment on open contracts.

Note: United States prices are shown in table 4.

Table 6.- Rice, milled No. 2: Average price per 100 pounds of leading varieties at milling centers, bagged, f.o.b. mills, August-December 1962 and 1963

Variety and period	Southwest Louisiana		Houston, Texas		Stuttgart, Arkansas	
	1962	1963	1962	1963	1962	1963
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Bluebonnet 1/						
August	9.45	10.10	10.10	10.10	9.80	9.90
September	9.45	10.10	9.45	10.10	9.65	9.95
October	9.65	10.05	9.75	10.10	9.65	9.90
November	9.80	10.00	9.90	10.10	9.70	9.90
December	9.95	10.05	10.05	10.15	9.95	9.90
Average	9.65	10.05	9.85	10.10	9.75	9.90
Belle Patna 1/						
August	8.90	9.60	9.00	9.60	---	---
September	9.10	9.70	8.90	9.70	---	---
October	9.40	9.70	9.40	9.70	---	---
November	9.60	9.60	9.55	9.80	---	---
December	9.85	9.60	9.70	9.90	---	---
Average	9.40	9.65	9.30	9.75	---	---
Rexoro or Patna 1/ 2/						
August	10.90	10.50	10.95	10.60	---	---
September	10.90	10.50	10.90	10.60	---	---
October	10.75	10.50	10.65	10.60	---	---
November	10.40	10.50	10.45	10.60	---	---
December	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.60	---	---
Average	10.70	10.50	10.70	10.60	---	---
Nato 3/						
August	8.20	8.80	8.55	8.75	8.70	8.80
September	8.50	8.70	8.45	8.70	8.40	8.60
October	8.95	8.50	8.90	8.60	8.85	8.40
November	9.30	8.45	9.25	8.60	9.20	8.40
December	9.50	8.55	9.50	8.65	9.45	8.40
Average	8.90	8.60	8.95	8.65	8.90	8.50

1/ Long-grain varieties. 2/ Mostly Rexoro in Louisiana and Patna in Texas. 3/ Quoted as medium grain, mostly Nato.

Table 7.- Rice, rough: Average price per 100 pounds of leading varieties, f.o.b. mills and driers, Louisiana and Texas, August-December 1962 and 1963 1/

Variety and period	Louisiana		Texas	
	1962	1963	1962	1963
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Bluebonnet 2/				
August	---	---	4.75	---
September	5.30	5.25	5.05	5.05
October	5.25	5.15	5.10	5.10
November	5.45	5.10	5.15	5.05
December	5.55	5.20	5.15	5.10
Average	5.40	5.20	5.05	5.10
Rexoro or Patna 2/ 3/				
August	---	---	---	---
September	---	---	---	---
October	5.35	5.25	5.35	5.20
November	5.35	---	5.35	5.35
December	5.25	---	5.40	---
Average	5.30	5.25	5.35	5.30
Nato 4/				
August	4.85	4.90	4.60	4.60
September	5.05	4.70	4.90	4.45
October	5.30	4.75	5.10	4.50
November	5.65	4.65	5.25	4.60
December	5.50	4.70	5.40	4.60
Average	5.30	4.75	5.05	4.55

1/ For No. 1, 2 and 3 grades. Average represents all grades since each grade sold at about the same price.

2/ Long-grain varieties. 3/ Mostly Rexoro in Louisiana and Patna in Texas. 4/ Quoted as medium grain, mostly Nato.

Table 8.- Rice, rough: Estimated production, by type of grain and principal variety, 1959-63 1/

Type of grain and variety	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
	1,000 cwt.				
<u>Long grain:</u>					
Rexoro Patna	2,218	2,756	2,284	1,992	1,027
Bluebonnet	17,459	18,365	18,290	19,397	17,683
Belle Patna	---	---	113	4,730	7,793
Century Patna	5,526	3,570	2,642	1,447	616
Toro	1,159	1,266	959	881	511
Total	26,362	25,957	24,288	28,447	27,630
<u>Medium grain:</u>					
Roses (Southern)	513	850	665	621	1,698
Calrose	1,491	4,267	4,834	5,999	4,696
Magnolia	509	343	157	5	---
Nato	10,127	12,521	14,685	20,744	26,024
Zenith	2,759	1,135	447	200	56
Nova	---	---	---	---	39
Total	15,399	19,116	20,788	27,569	32,513
<u>Short grain:</u>					
California Pearl	11,761	9,485	9,086	9,989	9,884
Other	125	33	36	40	56
Total	11,886	9,518	9,122	10,029	9,940
Total U. S. production:	53,647	54,591	54,198	66,045	70,083

1/ Percentage distribution by varieties, based on reports of the Rice Millers Association, was applied to total production in major rice producing States, as reported by the Crop Reporting Board.

Table 9.- Rice: Acreage, yield and production, by States, 1962 and 1963

State	Acreage				Yield per		Production	
	Planted		Harvested		harvested			
	1962	1963	1962	1963	1962	1963	1962	1963
	: acres	: acres	: acres	: acres	Pounds	Pounds	cwt.	cwt.
Southern States:								
Missouri	4.7	5	4.6	4.8	4,200	4,200	193	202
Mississippi	50	50	49	49	3,200	3,900	2,568	1,911
Arkansas	430	430	426	426	3,850	4,250	16,401	18,105
Louisiana	512	512	508	508	3,050	3,325	15,494	16,891
Texas	467	462	462	457	3,550	4,025	16,401	18,394
Total Southern:	1,463	1,459	1,449.6	1,444.8	3,522	3,842	51,057	55,503
California	325	326	323	324	4,950	4,500	15,988	14,580
Total Major 2/	1,788.7	1,785	1,772.6	1,768.8	3,726	3,962	66,045	70,083
Minor States 3/	1.8	2.3	1.2	.8	2,340	3,272	27	27
Total U. S.	1,790.5	1,787.3	1,773.8	1,769.6	3,725	3,962	66,072	70,110

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Statistical Reporting Service.

3/ Data for these States are not included in the estimates of the Statistical Reporting Service, but are obtained from the Policy and Program Appraisal Division, Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, and are as follows:

Minor States	Acreage				Yield per		Production	
	Planted		Harvested		harvested			
	1962	1963	1962	1963	1962	1963	1962	1963
	: Acres	: Acres	: Acres	: Acres	Pounds	Pounds	Cwt.	Cwt.
Arizona	0	0	0	0	---	----	0	0
Florida	*1,052	**1,439	234	92	700	1,326	1,639	1,220
Illinois	0	0	0	0	---	---	0	0
North Carolina	***28	19	***4	19	2,750	1,700	110	323
South Carolina		196	316	73	1,676	2,208	5,296	1,610
Oklahoma	164	164	142	164	3,364	4,725	4,878	7,749
Tennessee	533	492	473	484	3,262	3,372	15,431	16,322
Total	1,777	2,310	1,169	832	2,340	3,272	27,354	27,224

* Not available. Figure shown is 1962 acreage allotment.

** Reported as planted in 1963, most of which was plowed down because of disease.

*** Of the two rice farms in North Carolina, the farm that had planted 24 acres was flooded just before harvest and could not be drained.

Table 10.-Rice, rough: Acreage, yield and production, Southern States, California and United States, 1939-63

Crop year	Harvested acreage			Average yield per harvested acre			Production		
	Southern States 1/	California	United States	Southern States 1/	California	United States	Southern States 1/	California	United States
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.
1939	926	120	1,046	2,191	3,375	2,327	20,289	4,050	24,339
1940	952	118	1,070	2,128	3,600	2,290	20,256	4,248	24,504
1941	1,062	153	1,215	1,819	2,475	1,902	19,321	3,787	23,108
1942	1,251	207	1,458	1,872	2,745	1,996	23,419	5,682	29,101
1943	1,249	224	1,473	1,820	2,925	1,988	22,735	6,552	29,287
1944	1,241	240	1,481	1,953	2,812	2,093	24,242	6,750	30,992
1945	1,266	235	1,501	1,932	2,665	2,047	24,456	6,262	30,718
1946	1,323	261	1,584	1,861	3,032	2,054	24,622	7,913	32,535
1947	1,454	256	1,710	1,872	3,139	2,062	27,218	8,035	35,253
1948	1,551	256	1,807	2,030	2,669	2,121	31,488	6,832	38,320
1949	1,554	305	1,859	1,967	3,350	2,194	30,569	10,218	40,787
1950	1,401	238	1,639	2,182	3,475	2,370	30,570	8,270	38,840
1951	1,673	324	1,997	2,118	3,300	2,310	35,430	10,692	46,122
1952	1,666	337	2,003	2,195	3,475	2,411	36,567	11,711	48,278
1953	1,740	425	2,165	2,333	2,900	2,445	40,599	12,325	52,924
1954	2,078	477	2,555	2,507	2,550	2,515	52,090	12,164	64,254
1955	1,501	329	1,830	2,973	3,450	3,058	44,619	11,350	55,969
1956	1,285	286	1,571	2,918	4,200	3,151	37,491	12,012	49,503
1957	1,115	226	1,341	2,981	4,300	3,203	33,236	9,718	42,954
1958	1,166	249	1,415	2,890	4,450	3,164	33,695	11,080	44,775
1959	1,302	285	1,587	3,104	4,650	3,382	40,417	13,252	53,669
1960	1,308	288	1,596	3,125	4,775	3,422	40,871	13,752	54,623
1961	1,300	290	1,590	3,101	4,800	3,411	40,301	13,920	54,221
1962	1,451	323	1,774	3,452	4,950	3,724	50,084	15,988	66,072
1963 2/	1,446	324	1,770	3,840	4,500	3,961	55,530	14,580	70,110

1/ Southern States consist of Texas, Louisiana and Arkansas, and beginning in 1949, Mississippi and Missouri.

Includes acreage and production in minor States, in thousand acres and thousand cwt. (in parentheses) as follows:

1 (11) in 1939, 1 (9) in 1940, 1 (13) in 1941, 1 (19) in 1942, 1 (23) in 1943, 1 (18) in 1944, 2 (50) in 1945,
 2 (38) in 1946, 2 (36) in 1947, 3 (45) in 1948, 1 (18) in 1949, 2 (20) in 1950, 1 (33) in 1951, 6 (85) in 1952,
 6 (90) in 1953, 5 (61) in 1954, 3 (67) in 1955, 2 (44) in 1956, 1 (19) in 1957, 1 (15) in 1958, 1 (22) in 1959,
 1 (32) in 1960, 1 (23) in 1961, 1 (27) in 1962 and 1 (27) in 1963. 2/ Preliminary.

Table 11.- Rice, rough equivalent: Support rates with comparisons, quantity pledged and delivered to Commodity Credit Corporation, stocks owned by CCC, and loans outstanding, 1948-64

Crop of-	National support	Season average by farmers 1/	Placed under price support	Deliv- ered	CCC stocks and loans outstanding at year end (July 31)				
	average rate	Actual support	Loans	Purchase agreements	Total to CCC	Stocks owned by CCC	Under loan	Total	
	per cwt.	support							
			1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	
			Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	
1948	4.08	4.88	.80	153	3,565	3,718	611	11	1
1949	3.96	4.10	.14	1,865	6,282	8,147	3,043	459	218
1950	4.56	5.09	.53	217	575	792	26	375	392
1951	5.00	4.82	.18	4,008	1,843	5,851	518	226	1
1952	5.04	5.87	.83	209	---	209	---	1	6
1953	4.84	5.19	.35	1,808	2,666	4,474	3,170	914	283
1954	4.92	4.57	.35	17,552	12,923	30,475	25,141	15,692	2,589
									18,281
1955	4.66	4.81	.15	15,557	10,703	26,260	23,475	26,941	312
1956	4.57	4.86	.29	13,304	10,423	23,727	16,771	12,497	48
1957	4.72	5.11	.39	6,977	6,590	13,567	11,007	11,996	9
1958	4.48	4.68	.20	8,306	3,280	11,586	6,575	9,396	34
1959	4.38	4.59	.21	9,369	2,935	12,304	7,034	6,879	3
1960	4.42	4.55	.13	7,825	5,280	13,105	4,876	4,118	8
1961	4.71	5.14	.43	4,292	2,081	6,373	34	320	320
1962	4.71	5.03	.32	5,602	6,622	12,224	1,841	1,852	2/ 8
1963 3/	4.71	5.02	.31	4,462	53	44,515			1,860
1964 3/	4.71								

1/ U. S. season average prices are the result of weighting State season averages, including allowances for unredeemed loans at the average rate, by estimated marketings. 2/ For example, there were 8,000 cwt. of 1962-crop rice under loan on July 31, 1963. 3/ Preliminary. 4/ Through November 30, 1963.

Table 12.- Rice: Acreage allotments, by States, 1960-64

State	Apportionment		
	1960 and 1961	1962	1963 and 1964
	Acres	Acres	Acres
Southern States:			
Missouri	4,767	5,244	5,245
Mississippi	46,674	51,343	51,354
Arkansas	399,012	438,920	439,019
Louisiana	475,008	522,517	522,635
Texas	422,313	464,552	464,657
Total Southern States	1,347,774	1,482,576	1,482,910
California	299,766	329,748	329,822
Total Major States	1,647,540	1,812,324	1,812,732
Minor States:			
Arizona	229	252	252
Florida	957	1,052	1,053
Illinois	20	22	22
North Carolina	38	42	42
South Carolina	2,846	3,131	3,132
Oklahoma	149	164	164
Tennessee	517	569	569
Total Minor States	4,756	5,232	5,234
Unapportioned National Reserve	300	300	200
United States total	1,652,596	1,817,856	1,818,166
:	:	:	:

Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service.

Table 13.- Rice: 1964-crop referendum results 1/

State	Votes cast in referendum for 1964 marketing quotas			: Vote "For" as a percentage of total
	For	Against	Total	
	Number	Number	Number	
Southern States:				
Missouri	24	1	25	96.0
Mississippi	139	5	144	96.5
Arkansas	2,062	104	2,166	95.2
Louisiana	3,202	109	3,311	96.7
Texas	1,397	345	1,742	80.2
Total Southern States	6,824	564	7,388	92.4
California	610	278	888	68.7
Total Major States	7,434	842	8,276	89.8
Minor States:				
Arizona	---	---	---	---
Florida	11	0	11	100.0
Illinois	---	---	---	---
North Carolina	4	0	4	100.0
South Carolina	8	1	9	88.9
Oklahoma	2	0	2	100.0
Tennessee	5	0	5	100.0
Total Minor States	30	1	31	96.8
United States total	7,464	843	8,307	89.9
:	:	:	:	:

1/ Final tabulation.

Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service.

Table 14.- Rice, milled: U. S. exports to specified countries, August-October 1962 and 1963, and selected years ^{1/}

Country of destination	Years beginning August					August-October	
	1956	1958	1960	1962	1962	1963	
	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons	
	:	:	:	:	:	:	
Western Hemisphere:							
Canada	17.1	12.1	10.6	43.4	5.7	5.4	
Nicaragua	.1	2.5	.6	2.5	1.5	2.5	
Bahamas	.9	1.3	3.2	3.8	1.0	.9	
Cuba	183.9	186.6	9.8	---	---	---	
Jamaica	.2	.2	2.2	6.7	.8	2.0	
Dominican Republic	---	---	---	34.4	---	10.5	
Trinidad	4.8	---	.1	5.2	5.2	2/	
Netherlands Antilles	1.9	2.9	5.0	4.1	1.0	1.2	
Venezuela	1.8	3.0	3.0	3.3	2/	.7	
Chile	2/	3.5	6.6	7.8	2.1	.6	
Other countries	17.0	10.9	3/ 25.5	11.4	2.0	2.0	
Total	227.7	223.0	66.6	122.6	19.3	25.8	
Europe:							
Sweden	.7	1.7	3.0	2.7	1.4	1.1	
United Kingdom	---	20.1	25.7	43.8	3.5	4.1	
Netherlands	2.3	15.9	30.0	15.2	.5	2.9	
Belgium-Luxembourg	31.1	14.3	10.4	14.2	1.9	1.3	
Germany, West	.9	51.4	47.4	54.1	6.5	2.8	
Switzerland	2.6	1.2	2.6	6.0	.9	.7	
Other countries	1.9	10.3	4.4	14.6	.7	1.5	
Total	39.5	114.9	123.5	150.6	15.4	14.4	
Asia:							
Iraq	---	1.1	2.5	3.2	2/	.4	
Israel	.3	4.3	6.6	8.7	.5	1.2	
Kuwait	.7	6.7	3.4	4.3	1.2	1.2	
Saudi Arabia	4.4	5.2	5.9	26.5	6.7	11.9	
Aden	---	1.6	2.0	6.0	.8	1.2	
India	198.5	1.9	251.8	281.3	30.5	49.6	
Pakistan	198.3	53.0	129.3	2/	---	2/	
Indonesia	246.0	5.3	121.4	254.4	73.1	28.7	
Nansei and Nanpo Islands	9.5	9.0	14.8	69.0	1.0	10.7	
Other countries	141.1	122.8	27.1	7.2	1.7	.4	
Total	798.8	210.9	564.8	660.6	115.5	105.3	
Oceania	2.1	2.3	3.1	6.4	2.4	2.5	
Africa:							
Western Africa, n.e.c.	---	---	5.9	43.0	3.6	2/	
Ghana	---	1.4	32.2	31.0	11.0	5.2	
Liberia	11.2	17.1	21.5	35.4	4.7	4.5	
Congo, Republic of	2/	.1	12.1	33.3	1.9	3.2	
South Africa, Republic of	.7	2.1	44.6	48.7	8.3	10.4	
Other countries	.2	50.5	11.4	12.9	1.4	1.5	
Total	12.1	71.2	127.7	204.3	30.9	24.8	
Destination not specified ^{4/}	5/105.9	.9	61.8	---	---	---	
World total	1,186.1	623.2	947.5	1,144.5	183.5	172.8	

^{1/} Includes small quantity of rough rice in milled equivalent. Known destinations of Section 416 donations are included in country totals.

^{2/} Less than 50 tons.

^{3/} Includes 9,900 tons to Colombia and 8,000 to Mexico.

^{4/} Includes quantities of Section 416 donations that were not reported by country of destination.

^{5/} Includes ground rice for animal feed sold by CCC, not included in Census figures.

Table 15.- Rice: U. S. exports to EEC Countries, by type,
year beginning August, 1962 1/

EEC Country	Long grain			Medium and short grain			Unclassified			Total
	Brown	Milled	Total	Brown	Milled	Total	Brewers	ified	:	
	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
Non-Producers:										
Belgium-Luxembourg	1,220	2,110	3,330	2,530	2,610	5,140	4,100	1,582	14,152	
Germany	33,660	3,600	37,260	10,620	---	10,620	6,200	---	54,080	
Netherlands	1,375	10,160	11,535	710	1,430	2,140	1,480	---	15,155	
Total	36,255	15,870	52,125	13,860	4,040	17,900	11,780	1,582	83,387	
Producers:										
France	---	3,239	3,239	---	---	---	---	---	3,239	
Italy	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	282	282
Total	---	3,239	3,239	---	---	---	---	---	282	3,521
Total to EEC	36,255	19,109	55,364	13,860	4,040	17,900	11,780	1,864	86,908	
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	

1/ Estimated from inspections of Southern Rice, exports from California, and trade data from importing countries.

Foreign Agricultural Service.

Table 16.- Rice, milled equivalent: Imports into principal importing countries,
calendar years, averages 1951-60, annual 1961 and 1962

Country	Average			1961 1/	1962 1/
	1951-55		1956-60		
	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons		
Ceylon	401.0	521.7	469.0	410.7	
Hong Kong	216.6	339.9	393.5	426.7	
India	529.6	529.0	400.0	425.0	
Indonesia	410.4	894.0	1,119.0	1,050.0	
Japan	1,105.9	412.8	125.8	177.8	
Malaya	504.7	661.2	644.1	586.6	
Sarawak	27.7	44.3	58.2	52.1	
Pakistan	---	368.2	225.7	205.6	
Philippine Republic	59.8	71.5	9.2	30.6	
Near East	140.4	288.4	378.5	411.5	
Ruykyu Islands	45.4	66.6	77.1	75.0	
Cuba	213.2	167.1	172.0	2/ 175.0	
Belgium-Luxembourg	37.6	70.2	54.0	56.1	
France	56.8	80.1	63.2	69.9	
Germany, West	85.6	126.5	131.7	157.6	
Netherlands	68.5	72.9	60.9	72.2	
United Kingdom	74.4	87.2	98.8	113.8	
Senegal-Sudan-Mauritania	62.2	95.0	109.8	118.1	
Mauritius	47.9	59.3	63.7	68.3	
Ghana	3.2	21.1	46.9	71.8	
Other countries	817.9	1,714.9	1,565.6	1,574.4	
World total	4,908.8	6,691.9	6,266.7	6,328.8	
	:	:	:	:	

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Based on incomplete data.

Foreign Agricultural Service.

Table 17.- Rice, milled equivalent: Exports from principal world areas,
calendar years, averages 1951-60, annual 1961 and 1962

Country of origin	Average		1961	1962
	1951-55	1956-60		
	1/	1/		
	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons
Asia:				
Burma	1,319.8	1,694.8	1,591.3	1,722.7
Cambodia	102.0	191.1	237.4	128.5
Communist China 2/	285.8	1,154.2	350.0	550.0
Pakistan	131.8	45.9	123.9	155.8
Taiwan	95.2	124.3	65.0	42.1
Thailand	1,379.8	1,258.5	1,567.4	1,284.2
Vietnam	152.3	176.4	152.7	83.9
Other countries	80.3	109.8	53.3	47.8
Total	3,547.0	4,755.0	4,141.0	4,015.0
Western Hemisphere:				
United States	630.0	810.7	835.1	1,050.3
Argentina	14.0	18.8	10.8	12.1
Brazil	68.4	32.7	150.8	43.7
British Guiana	38.3	44.0	91.7	80.2
Ecuador	27.3	23.8	21.0	5.2
Uruguay	12.4	12.5	20.3	24.5
Other countries	34.6	24.5	41.3	110.0
Total	825.0	967.0	1,171.0	1,326.0
Europe:				
Italy	223.5	192.4	209.0	180.0
Spain	44.6	61.8	92.8	46.3
Portugal	6.8	4.8	3/	.1
Other countries	27.1	57.0	19.2	23.6
Total	302.0	316.0	321.0	250.0
Africa:				
Egypt	113.0	246.5	228.5	147.3
Malagasy Republic	29.3	33.8	25.1	49.7
Other countries	17.7	16.7	8.4	24.0
Total	160.0	297.0	262.0	221.0
Australia	32.2	45.8	71.1	76.5
World total	4,866.0	6,381.0	5,966.0	5,889.0

1/ Preliminary.

2/ From returns of importing countries. 1961 and 1962 based on incomplete data.

3/ Less than 50 tons.

Table 18.- Rice, rough: Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries,
average 1955-56/1959-60, annual 1961-62 to 1963-64/
(Based on November 1963 data except for U. S.)

Continent and country	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Average : 1955-56	1961-62	1962-63	Average : 1955-56	1961-62	1962-63	Average : 1955-56	1961-62	1962-63
	to : 1959-60	: 2/	: 2/	to : 1959-60	: 2/	: 2/	to : 1959-60	: 2/	: 2/
North and Central America and Caribbean:									
Mexico	1,285	362	330	1,854	2,028	2,031	2,145	2,396	3,329
United States	1,547	1,981	1,771	1,769	3,411	3,726	3,962	2,386	2,458
Total North America:	1,842	1,961	2,105	2,109	2,969	3,142	3,384	3,635	2,481
Costa Rica	112	133	134	835	1,029	981	969	424	621
El Salvador	37	30	29	1,751	1,910	2,107	--	294	260
Guatemala	22	22	27	1,141	1,259	1,293	--	114	126
Honduras	29	32	35	1,531	1,503	1,486	--	201	218
Nicaragua 3/	55	59	60	1,175	1,444	--	--	293	236
Panama	224	248	246	235	1,018	982	997	1,023	1035
Total Central America	481	527	534	521	1,089	1,123	1,141	1,142	1,237
Cuba	314	--	--	--	1,720	--	--	--	--
Dominican Republic	125	--	--	--	1,940	--	--	--	--
Total Caribbean	538	502	523	422	1,730	1,761	1,760	1,661	422
Total North and Central America and Caribbean	2,861	2,990	3,162	3,052	2,420	2,568	2,737	2,937	3,140
South America:									
Argentina	138	131	129	--	2,956	3,066	3,046	--	185
Brazil 3/	6,527	8,056	8,322	--	1,370	1,517	1,584	--	4,057
British Guiana	166	262	260	--	1,912	1,960	2,050	--	144
Chile	84	72	81	--	2,130	2,540	2,253	--	81
Colombia	479	586	635	600	1,663	1,531	1,927	1,878	361
Ecuador	268	--	230	--	1,226	--	1,380	--	149
Paraguay	20	17	--	2,060	2,176	1,947	--	167	168
Peru	175	207	135	--	3,481	3,708	3,021	--	276
Surinam	67	63	67	--	2,334	2,513	2,604	--	709
Uruguay	43	44	49	--	2,884	3,041	3,059	--	563
Venezuela	78	144	170	185	1,096	1,235	1,338	1,335	1,388
Total South America	8,098	9,962	10,170	10,236	1,489	1,601	1,667	1,619	5,471
Europe:									
France	66	82	79	79	3,786	3,594	3,834	3,767	113
Greece	39	54	46	48	3,259	3,483	3,652	3,767	594
Italy	347	305	291	300	4,666	4,868	4,940	4,960	734
Portugal	91	94	93	91	3,360	4,161	4,091	4,089	1635
Spain	164	153	154	158	5,168	4,724	5,583	5,301	3,844
Total Western Europe	707	668	663	676	4,537	4,764	4,749	4,705	1,455
Bulgaria	37	26	25	--	2,505	2,627	2,644	--	471
Hungary	98	54	47	47	1,592	1,559	1,689	--	113
Romania	47	26	16	--	1,864	2,627	2,481	--	397
Yugoslavia	15	14	14	14	3,280	3,086	3,650	3,464	223
Total Eastern Europe	204	127	109	109	2,009	2,183	2,269	2,285	1,125
Total Europe	911	860	772	785	3,971	4,134	4,399	4,372	1,641
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia)	299	250	--	--	1,674	2,204	2,293	--	227

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1,540.4; 1,556.6

Africa:									
Egypt (Leopoldville)	679	559	862	1,003	3,734	3,341	4,010	4,396	1,150.0
Congo (Leopoldville)	383	--	--	--	959	--	--	166.6	844.0
Ghana	60	68	--	--	990	--	--	26.9	1,700.0
Guinea	960	--	--	--	677	--	--	29.0	--
Malagasy Republic	2,200	1,853	--	--	1,200	1,303	1,513	1,115.1	1,272.0
Mali	380	--	--	--	961	--	--	165.5	--
Nigeria	614	--	--	--	1,107	1,103	--	308.4	--
Portuguese Guinea	125	150	--	--	1,760	1,734	--	100.0	--
Senegal	150	--	--	--	667	--	--	65.8	--
Sierra Leone	753	870	--	--	805	760	--	259.6	315.0
Tanganyika	165	--	--	--	1,091	--	--	80.0	325.0
Togo	36	37	--	--	717	535	--	81.6	--
Total Africa	7,950	8,171	8,421	8,962	1,197	1,155	1,378	1,371	4,315.4
Asia:									
Iran	800	800	820	--	1,750	1,568	1,882	--	635.0
Iraq	475	500	--	--	1,099	926	--	237.0	700.0
Turkey (Europe and Asia)	121	146	170	148	2,474	2,038	2,239	210.0	--
Burma	11,100	11,200	12,500	11,800	1,387	1,536	1,446	135.8	173.0
Cambodia	3,056	2,944	3,950	2,900	1,001	974	941	1,439	180.0
Ceylon	1,021	1,237	1,270	--	1,544	1,724	1,750	--	7,700.0
China, Taiwan	1,926	1,944	1,688	--	2,774	3,130	3,036	1,357	800.0
India 3/	80,341	84,650	84,500	86,000	1,190	1,361	1,233	1,567	200.0
Indonesia	17,263	17,980	18,000	--	1,535	1,659	1,416	12,019.0	1,300.0
Japan	6,081	8,156	8,116	8,075	4,040	4,196	4,417	14,810.5	1,255.0
Korea, South	2,725	2,788	2,814	2,800	2,450	2,930	2,448	2,963	3,763.0
Laos	1,643	1,400	--	--	724	731	--	540.7	350.0
Malaya	893	962	980	--	1,916	2,122	2,263	926.0	--
Nepal	3,300	3,450	3,400	--	809	841	810	1,211.1	1,250.0
Pakistan 3/	22,767	23,964	24,414	--	1,242	1,484	1,351	12,829.1	1,250.0
Philippines	7,562	7,856	7,815	7,800	1,006	1,097	1,096	3,449.3	3,850.0
Thailand	12,758	14,017	15,333	13,838	1,224	1,297	1,317	7,084.3	8,242.0
Vietnam, South	--	5,817	5,955	5,750	--	1,747	1,861	1,840	4,100.0
Total Asia, excluding Communist areas	182,351	191,057	196,628	191,786	1,408	1,562	1,475	1,554	116,492.0
Oceania:									
Australia	50	52	56	60	4,762	5,773	5,393	5,500	106.0
Fiji Islands	35	32	--	--	1,534	1,516	--	24.4	137.0
Total Oceania	90	87	91	95	3,268	4,026	3,898	4,036	133.4
World total 4/	202,560	213,377	219,494	215,166	1,430	1,574	1,510	1,581	131,420.7

Crops harvested in Northern Hemisphere during the latter part of the year, together with those harvested in Southern Hemisphere countries during the first part of the following year.

4/ Excluding Communist Asia (China, North Korea, and North Vietnam).

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Table 19.- Rice, milled: U.S. exports by type of sale,
year beginning July, 1954-62

Year beginning July	Under Government Programs				Total exports
	For dollars	For foreign currency	Barter	Other programs	
		Mil. <u>cwt.</u>	Mil. <u>cwt.</u>	Mil. <u>cwt.</u>	
1954		8.7	0.2	1/	9.1
1955		6.0	3.4	.2	12.4
1956		5.6	18.0	.6	27.1
1957		5.9	5.1	1/	12.1
1958		7.5	3.9	2.0	14.3
1959		8.0	9.9	.8	20.7
1960		7.2	11.9	.3	21.5
1961		11.2	8.2	---	20.4
1962 2/		10.2	12.7	---	24.1

1/ Less than .05 million cwt.

2/ Preliminary.

Foreign Agricultural Service.

Table 20.- Rice, milled: U. S. exports under Title I of P.L. 480 (for foreign currency), by country of destination, 1957-62

Country of destination	Year beginning July						1962 1/	
	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962 1/		
Argentina	---	---	60	---	---	---	---	
Bolivia	---	---	---	---	61	---	---	
Ceylon	---	1,078	904	---	---	---	---	
Congo	---	---	---	---	272	308		
Egypt	---	---	934	---	---	---	---	
Iceland	---	11	6	4	7	4		
India	---	---	3,776	6,006	3,048	6,185		
Indonesia	49	808	3,278	2,677	3,318	5,445		
Israel	---	93	110	108	86	151		
Korea	648	---	---	---	---	---		
Pakistan	3,575	904	320	2,850	---	---		
Peru	445	207	485	---	---	---		
Philippines	377	551	---	---	---	---		
Poland	---	---	---	---	---	111		
Syria	---	---	---	---	255	---		
Turkey	---	115	---	228	---	---		
Vietnam	---	---	---	---	919	---		
West Africa, NEC	---	---	---	---	280	538		
Total	5,094	3,767	9,873	11,873	8,246	12,742		

1/ Preliminary.

Foreign Agricultural Service.

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I N D E X O F T A B L E S
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RICE

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